

XXXVI.—*On a new Genus of Phalanger*. By FREDERICK M'COY, Professor of Natural Science in the Melbourne University, and Director of the National Museum of Victoria.

[Plate VI.]

GYMNABELIDEUS (M'COY), nov. gen.

Teeth and general form of *Belideus*, but destitute of the lateral cloak-like parachute or flank-membrane, and having on the fore feet the inner finger or thumb shortest, the second longer, the third longer than the second, the fourth longest, the fifth or outer toe shorter than the third, but longer than the second. On the hind feet the inner toe or thumb is succeeded by two of nearly equal size, more slender and shorter than the others, and united together as far as the base of the last joint. The thumbs of the hind feet are without nails, and the claws of all the other toes are small, and exceeded in length by the prominent wrinkled pads on the underside. The ears are large, semielliptical, and nearly naked towards the tips. Dental formula:—incisors $\frac{3}{1}$, canines $\frac{1}{0}$, premolars $\frac{3}{4}$, molars $\frac{4}{4} = 40$.

In general appearance this curious animal is intermediate between *Belideus* and *Phascogale*; but its nearest affinity is with the former, from which the absence of the flank-membrane and the different form of the feet distinguish it. There is only one species known, which occurs in the scrub on the banks of the Bass River, in Victoria. I name it after the skilful taxidermist of our Public Museum, in which specimens of both sexes are preserved.

Gymnabelideus Leadbeateri (M'COY).

Upper surface brownish grey, with a blackish dusky streak from the top of the head along the back to the sacrum; there is a dark patch under the base of the ear, and a fainter one before and behind the eye. Under surface dull yellowish; tail rather lighter than the back, and lightest at the tip. Head like that of *Belideus breviceps*, but with a slightly sharper snout. The tail has the fur no longer on the basal half than on the back, the apical third of the length being gradually more bushy, from the greater length of the hair. Ears brown. The fur of the body is soft and dense, the hairs grey at the base, and blackish and tipped with brownish white at the end; the fur of the tail is brownish throughout. Teeth: anterior incisor above more than twice the length of the others, and rather broader near the edge than at the base; second incisor shorter than the third, which is triangular; space between third incisor and canine equal to length of second incisor; canine conical, shorter than the first, but longer than the third incisor; space between

canine and next premolar one-third the width of the canine; second premolar half the length of the canine, first a little longer, both triangular and single-rooted; third premolar as long as the canine, or one-third longer than the next molar, double-rooted, and triangular. First three molars quadrate, with two blunt tubercles on outer and two on inner edge; fourth or last molar smallest, triangular, with one tubercle behind and two in front. The molars and second and third premolars are in continuous contact. Lower jaw: all the teeth in continuous series without interval; incisors long, nearly horizontal, sharp-pointed; first three premolars small, short, and obtuse, the antero-posterior extent of the first greatest, third least, but all of one height; fourth premolar twice the height of the others, triangular, with a slight lobe at back of base; first molar with anterior half forming a conical lobe nearly twice the height of the last premolar and of the rest of the molars; posterior half bitubercular, and only as high as the others, which are all quadritubercular, except the small hind one, which is tritubercular.

	inches.	lines.
Length of head	1	8
„ from snout to base of tail ..	5	4
„ of tail	6	5
„ of ear	0	9
„ of fore foot	0	9
„ of hind foot	1	0 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ of nasal bones	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ of frontal bones	0	7

EXPLANATION OF PLATE VI.

Fig. 1 represents the male, half the natural size.

Figs. 2, Fore foot, and 3, hind foot, twice the natural size.

Figs. 4, Upper, and 5, lower jaw, three times the natural size.

XXXVII.—*Additions to the British Fauna.*

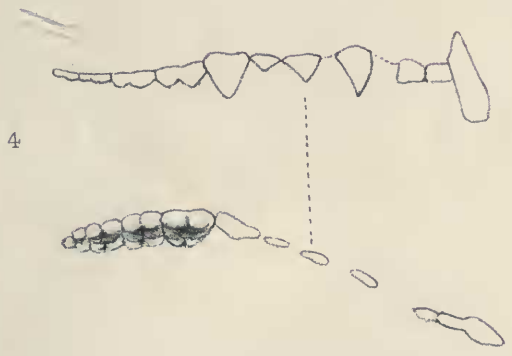
By Dr. ALBERT GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

[Plate V.]

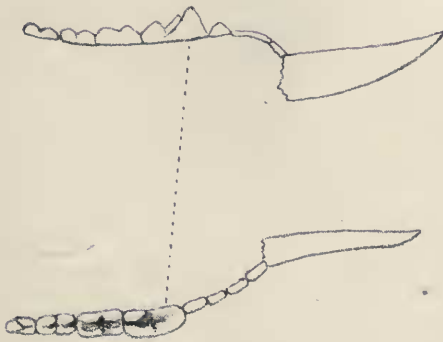
ALTHOUGH we are very well acquainted with the marine fishes inhabiting the shores of Great Britain and Ireland, our knowledge of the pelagic and deep-sea forms is extremely scanty. Of the Dealfish (*Trachypterus arcticus*), a fish by no means uncommon in the northern and eastern seas of Scotland, I have never seen a British example in a good state of preservation. Now and then, after the gales of the vernal equinox, a mutilated specimen of the Ribbonfish (*Regalecus Banksii*) is drifted ashore,

1

1/2 Natural size



4



5

J. Barrow Lull